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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tuberculosis—School Children. (Reg. of Commissioners, Oct. 4, 1913.)

Section 19 of the rules governing the medical inspection of public schools in the District of Columbia was amended by the addition of the following:

"A pupil who has been excluded because suffering from a communicable form of tuberculosis may be permitted to return only on the presentation of a certificate issued by the health officer authorizing him so to do."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Tenement Houses—Construction, Maintenance, and Alteration of. (Chap. 786, Act June 13, 1913.)

PART I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Short title.—This act shall be known as the tenement house act for cities.

(Section 2 gives definitions of terms used in the act.)

Sec. 3. Buildings converted or altered.—A building not a tenement house, if hereafter converted or altered to such use, shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

Sec. 4. Alterations and change of occupancy.—No tenement house hereafter erected shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof is occupied by a number of families in excess of the number specified in this act, or is erected or altered or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the board of health may cause such building to be vacated; and it shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law, and a permit is obtained in writing from the board of health.

Sec. 5. Law not to be modified.—This act shall be held to provide the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of the health and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting any city from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions, but no city authority shall have power to minimize, avoid, or repeal any provision of this act.